stitution, that the presiding officer of this body should perform that duty. Mr. Hoar-I do not think it very profit able, at this stage of the session, to reopen the great debate of eight years ago, but I think that the suggestions thus far made have been made on one side of the question. It is proper to remind the Senate and the country, that by a very large majority the Senate of the United States expressed eight years ago, on the fullest debate, its dissent from the propositions which have been advanced by the last Senator (Lapham,) and in that concurring with some of the greatest ronstitutional authorities we have ever had in this country, including, I believe, John Marshal, Oliver Ellsworthif my recollection is not at fault-Daniel Webster and Abraham Lincoln, and the late eminent Senator from New York said in my hearing that every member of the Senate but eight had in his hearing expressed sentiments which were in conflict with those which had been expressed by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) and the Senator from New York (Mr. Lapham), and at any rate whether that statement was true or not that all the then Senators of the United States, with eighteen exceptions (a very small minority of the body), were on record as expressly and distinctly declaring that the President of the Senate had not power to count the vote under the Constitution in any sense of the term (counting the vote), which implies the right to decide what votes should or should not be taken into consideration in ascertaining the constitutional result. I myself, Hoar continued, believe that the President of the Senate derived for the count of to-day an authority from the concurrent resolution which the two branches have passed, and that his declarstion of the count which the two branches witnessed, and which was the result of the report of the letters, representing two branches in their presence without their dissent uttered by the authority of the branches, was a constitutional declaration and a proclamation of the result. Our ancestors, added Hoar, were jealous of the executive power. The securities. The Constitutions of the several 1 please take their places." States are crowded with safeguards and securities against executive powers They were in the habit of continuing the same persons in public service year after year and term after term. I believe they would have deemed it monstrous if the supposition had been presented to them that the Vice President of the United States, the constitutional President of the Senate-who, as they originally established the Constitution, dates for the office of the Presidency, because there was no voting for Vice President in those days, as everybody remembers, and who of course would in the ordinary course of things be one of the leading candidates at an election, the result of which was to be declared-should be clothed with enormous power under the Constitution of determining the question whether he himself were duly elected President, and there should be under the Constitution and laws of the United States no possible appeal from his decision. I hold that proposition is repugnant utterly to all we know of the epinions, practices and conduct of our ancestors, who founded the Constitution. and it is true that in almost every State of of the Union, with one or two exceptions at that time, as it is true in a large number of States since. I think there was but one, excepting that time the two houses of the Legislature which ascertained the result of the election of the Executive; so in my own State; so in Virginia, and so, I think, in every State but New York. Mr. Hoar added he didn't wish to enter into a discussion at length, but merely to give his opinion. He (Hoar) believed the words alluded to as used by the presiding officer, formed no part of the constitutional proceedings, but were an expression of his judgment as to the scope and meaning of an official act done by them, and it seemed to Hoar that it was entirely proper for a constitutional officer to make a declaration, although no part of the proceedings, because otherwise it might be supposed to be undertaking to do what, as he reviewed the question, would have been an

act of usurpation.

The President of the Senate (Edmunds) said "The Chair begs leave to state, with the indulgence of the Senate, that the Senate, in the opinion of the Chair, is in no wise responsible for the declaration the President of the Senate made on the occa-United States nor the House of Representatives has conferred any authority upon the President of the Senate to 'make anything.' There is no law within the knowledge of the President of the Senate that provides for the proceedings of to-day except the Constitution. The President of the Senate was of the opinion, and still is, that the concurrent resolution is not a law, and if the concurrent resolution providing for this occasion had contained any direction to the President of the Senate, that was indorsement with his views of his constitutuensi duty, he would ha e been bound to disregard it, or preferably 'as he certainly would do," would have resigned his office and allowed the Senate freely to elect a gentleman whose opinion coincided with that of the majority, so that no gentleman needed to feel bound as by a precedent by anything that the Vice President said. He was doing his constitutional duty in opening and reading the certificates and making manifest what they contained, and he stated on his wn responsibility and on that of nobody else the negation of implicating that which might have arisen from a different statement of the result. That is all.

Mr. Ingalls offered the following resolu-

ed. That the Senate does not assent to the concluding declaration of the President of the Senate in the announcement of the vote for President and Vice President of the United States, made in the presence of the two houses of Congress this day.

Mr. Bayard-Let Ithat go over till to-mor-

The resolution went over accordingly. Mr. Hoar offered the following:

Whereas, The Senate having met the House of Representatives in accordance with the fifth section of the act of March, 1792, relative to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the Electoral vote having been opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two Houses of Congress and counted by the tellers appointed on the part of the two Houses, and it appearing that the whole number of Electors appointed to vote for the President and Vice President of the United States is 401, of which a majority is 201, and it further appearing that Grover Cleveland, of New York, had received 219 votes for President of the United States, and that Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, had received 219 votes for Vice President of the United States, which is a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed, and the same having been duly declared by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two Houses; therefore, Resolved, That the Senate is of the opinion that the Constitution and laws have been duly exe-

cuted, and that no further declaration of those Mesers. Conger and Ingalls-Let that stand over till to-morrow. It went over ac-

Mr. Hoar said the resolution was in the usual form, and was just like the resolution of four years ago.

Mr. Ingalls-But the declaration was in the usual form. The Senate resumed the consideration of

the bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws.

After considerable discussion on various for his opinion. I desire to state my own.

The Speaker—The chair, acting as an of-

subjects, the Senate went into executive ficer representing the House in the joint ession and soon after adjourned.

The House.

The galleries of the House were not opened until 10:15 this morning, and for a long time before that hour a crowd of spectators remained patiently in the corridors. When admission was at last allowed, visitors hastened in to secure choice seals, and in a few moments the galleries were filled and the steps utilized for resting places. That portion of the gallery reserved for families and riends of Senators and Representatives was occupied mainly by ladies, while the portion given up to the general public was almost exclusively filled with gentlemen. The Executive gallery was vacant, and one diplomat sat in solitary state in the gallery reserved for the diplomatic corps.

On motion of Mr. Keifer the Clerk of the House was directed to inform the Senate a computation which I made myself showed | that at 12 o'clock the House would be prepared to receive that body, in conformity with the previsions of the concurrent resolution relating to the counting of the elec-

> torsi votes At a few moments before 12 o'clock the Speaker pro tem. requested the members to clear the two front rows of seats for the accommodation of Senators. At precisely 12 the Senate of the United States was announced, and, headed by Mr. Edmunds and the officers of that body, the Senators filed in and took the seats assigned them, the President of the Senate seating himself by Acting Speaker Blackburn

Mr. Edmunds, in calling the assembly to order, said: "The Houses of Congress have u et in pursuance of the Constitution and laws, and a concurrent resolution, for the purpose of executing the duty required by the Constitution and laws in the matter of counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States, cast by the electors of the several States, for the term commencing the 4th of March, 1885. Constitution is crowded with safeguards and | The tellers appointed by the two Houses will

Senators Hoar and Pendleton and Rapresentatives Clay and Keifer having taken their places at the Clerk's desk, Mr. Edmunds said: "The President of the Senate will open the certificates of the several States in alphabetical order, and now opens the certificate for the State of Alabama. He hands the chairman of the tellers on the part of the Senate the certificate from Alabame received by mail, and to the chairman was one of two leading candi- of the tellers on the part of the House of Representatives the certificate received by

the messenger." Mr. Sherman asked unanimous consent that only the operative part of the certificates be read, the formal parts being inspected by the tellers. This was agreed to, and only the statement of the votes cast was read. The following is a summary:

FOR CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS.

ı	Alabama 8	Arkansas 7
ı	Connecticut 6	Delaware 3
1	Florida4	Georgia 12
ı	Indiana15	Kentucky 13
١	Louisiana 8	Maryland 8
١	Mississippi 9	Missouri 16
1	New Jersey 9	New York 35
ı	North Carolina 9	South Carolina 9
ı	Tennessee12	Texas 13
ı	Virginia12	West Virginia 6
ı		
ı	Total	219
l	FOR BLAINE	AND LOGAN.
ı	California 8	Colorado., 3
ı	Illinois22	Iowa 13
١	Kansas 9	Maine 6
ı	Massachusetts14	Michigan 13
		The Property of the Control of the C

Total... Mr. Edmunde then rose and said: "I have now opened the certificates of the electors of all the States and their votes have been reported. The tellers will now make their computation and report the state of the

Pennsylvania

New Hampshire......

Rhode Island.

After the tellers had devoted themselves to figuring for several minutes, Senator Hoar read and nanded the result of their computation to the presiding officer, who said:

'Senators and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives-The tellers have reported to the presiding officer the state of the vote, from which it appears that Grover Cleveland, of the State of New York, received 219 votes for the office of President of the United States, and that James G. Blaine of the State of Maine, received 182 votes for the same office; that Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana, received 219 votes for the office of Vice President of the United States; that John A. Logan, of the State of Illinois, received 182 votes for the same office, wherefore, I do declare that Grover Cleveland, of the State of New York, has received a majority of the votes of the whole number of Electors appointed, as they appear in cirtificates read by | the tellers, and so sppears to have been elected President of the United S ates for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1885, and that Thomas A. Hendricks, of the Stats of Indiana, has received a majority of the votes of the whole number of Electors appointed, as they appear in cirtificates read by the tellers, and | so appears to be elected Vice President of the United States for four years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1885, and the President of the Senate makes this declaration only as a public statement in the presence of both Houses of Congress of the contents of the papers opened and read on this occasion, and not as possessing any authority in lieu to declare without any legal action whatever."

Here the immense audience broke into applause and cheers, which the presiding officer attempted to suppress, but with little success. The Senate then retired to its chamber and the House took a recess of filteen minutes.

On the House being called to order Mr. Keifer offered a resolution reciting the result of the joint convention of the two Houses, and declaring it the sense of the House that the Constitution and laws had been duly executed, and that no further

declaration of these facts is necessary. Mr. Springer said it seemed from the announcement of the presiding officer of the oint convention that there was no declaration of the vote. Contrary to all precedent, the Vice President has similarly declared it appeared from the count made by the teller that Grover Cleveland had received a certain number of votes but had disclaimed any intention to make any official declaration of the result of that vote. He preferred that the matter should be referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report such a resointion as may be necessary for the purpose of making known the result of the election. The Speaker pro tem - The presiding of-

neer of the joint convention, in making the announcement of the vote announced the result that had been found, and simply added a disclaimer of any authority on his part, as presiding officer of the Senate or of the joint convention, to make any declaration at all.

Mr. Springer-I move that the whole matter be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Speaker -In the judgment of the Chair the declaration made by the presiding officer is exactly what it should have been. Mr. Springer-I have not asked the Speaker

convention, would have made a protest if any improper declaration by the presiding officer had been delivered.

Mr. Randall said the vote of the electors had been announced, and that any ministerial preceeding was not essential to the main fact that Grover Cleveland had been elected. Mr. Hammond thought that, the joint convention baving made its declaration the House had nothing further to do with it.

Mr. Springer withdrew his motion, and Mr. Cox, of New York, stating the Constitution declared who had been elected President and Vice President, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to-yeas, 135; nays, 115.

Mr. Clay then offered the following concurrent resolution: Resolved, That two members of the House of Representatives be appointed by the House and

one member of the Senate be appointed by that body to watt on Grover Cleveland, of the State of New York, and notify him that he has been duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing the 4th of March, 1885, and lso to notify Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana, that he has been duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th of March, 1885.

Second, That the President of the Senate do make out and sign a certificate in the words fol-Certificate of election. Be it known that the Senate and House

Representatives, being convened in City of Washington, on the second ednesday of February, in the year of our Lord 885, the underwritten. President of the Senate pro tempore, did, in the presence of said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and all the votes of the electors for Presidentand Vice President of the United States, which were then counted in the presence of the two houses, whereupon it appeared that Grover lleveland, of the State of New York, had a maority of the votes of the electors as President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana, had a majority of the votes of the electors as Vice Fresident, by all which it appears that Grover Cleveland of the State of New York, has been duly elected President, and Tuomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana, has been duly elected Vice President of the United States, agreeable to the Constitution, for a term of four years, beginning March 4, 1885.

in witness whereof I have hereby set my hand this day, February, 1885, and have sealed with the seal of the Senate, and that the committee nereby appointed to notify the persons elected of their election to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, shall present to each of them a duly authenticated copy of the foregoing

certificates. Mr. Clay said this resolution was in all the precedents except as to the last two Prestdential elections. On the suggestion of Mr. Cox, the resolu-

tion was modified so as to make the committee consist of three Representatives and two Senators. Mr. Keifer said the resolution was wholly

Mr. J D. Taylor, of Ohio, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost by 38

Mr. Holman moved to amend by striking out all that part of the resolution having reference to the certificate of election.

Agreed to without division.

The resolution as amended was then agreed to. The House then resumed the consideration of business under the special rule. On motion of Mr. McCord the bill passed

for the erection of a public building at Keokuk, Iowa, limited to a cost of \$100,000. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer in the Chair, on the Postoffice Appropriation bill. Mr. Horr offered an amendment increas-

ing from \$4,100,000 to \$4,535,000 the appropriation for the letter carrier system. Mr. Townshend called attention to the fact that the bill as it now stood appropriated \$500,000 more than was appropriated for the current year.

Mr. Money made a strong appeal for the extension of the free delivery system, and intimated that he favored the system of postal telegraphy.

Mr. McMillan announced his opposition to the postal telegraph proposition. The consequence of this scheme would be to double the number of officers who ruled over the Republic. He entered his protest against a system which was so problematical in its workings.

Mr. Bingham said the cost of the service for the coming year, without the increase of another man, must be nearly \$200,000 more than appropriated.

Mr. Holman warned the House could not pass appropriation bill if they were all dragged along as the present one was being dragged along. If this policy was to be pursued, the gentlemen might as well make up their minds to call an extra session. Mr. Horr's amendment was agreed to by

Mr. Skinner, of New York, offered an amendment providing that letter carriers may be appointed when the public business demanded it in places where the population was not less than 100,000 and when the gross revenue at such offices amounted to \$10,000, or in several places near to each other, where the aggregate population was 10,000, and the gross revenue not less than \$10,000. Pending action, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Fashion's Use of Flowers.

Either for wedding or funeral a design in flowers may cost you from \$5 to \$100. Some funeral notices say, "omit flowers," but no effort has yet been made to exclude the heautiful things from weddings. Their beauty soon perishes, while Brown's Iron Bitters, which costs but \$1 a bottle, is of permanent use in restoring red roses to pale cheeks, curing dyspepsia, weakness, ma-

The Nitrate Combination.

Iquique, Peru., Feb. 11 -At a general meeting of nitrate producers, held here on the 6th inst., resolutions were unanimously adopted authorizing the directory to diminish production for the present, and until the stock in Europe is consumed to 1,000,000 quintals yearly, on all the coasts; also, authorizing the directory to declare the combination committee prorogued until December 31, 1886, and declaring that during this period no producer, subject to the convention, shall contribute, directly or indirectly, to the formation of new establishments or augment the productive power of his ma-

The Wabash Editor's Victim. special to the Sentinel.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Feb. 11.-William Hickey, who was shot by Lee Linn, at Wabash Saturday, is now known to be William Magnire, a local tough, who left this city under cloudy circumstances about three years ago. The general verdict is that his death was deserved.

A New Abbot.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11 .- At St. Vincent's Abbey, Westmoreland County, Rev. James Seilloix, O S. B., was this morning elected abbot of the newly created Benedictine abbey at Newark, N. J.

The Governor of Missouri has become jealous of the flattering attention given to the outlaws; but he still continues to recommend to all his constituents the famous Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for coughs and colds.

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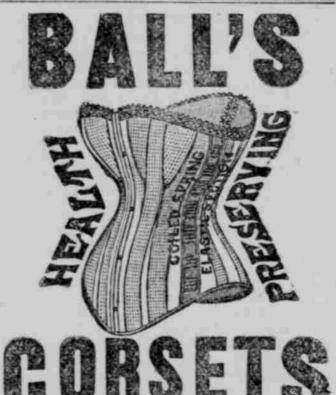
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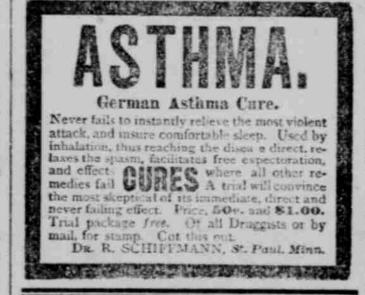
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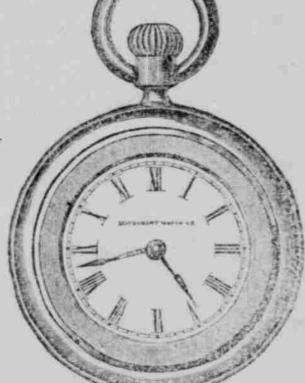
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